Absolutely

Pure

PILOIS FOR NAVY VESSELS.

Secretary Tracy's Removal of Restrictions

on Their Employment.

TWO HUNDRED DAHOMETANS KILLED IN A BATTLE WITH THE FRENCH,

Among Them Twenty Amazons—The French Loss Eight Killed and Thirty-three Wounded-The Natives Armed With Winchester and Sulder Repeating Rides. PARIS, Oct. 7.-A decisive battle has been fought in Dahomey in which the rebellious natives were defeated. It is officially announced that the Dahomeyans left 200 dead. among them twenty Amazons, close to the French lines. The total loss of the Daho-

meyans is unknown. The French lost eight killed and thirty-three wounded. The battle was fought on Oct. 4, near Ghede. The natives held their position in the forest for nearly two hours. They were well armed with Winchester and Snider repeating rifles. many of which they left on the field in their flight. This defeat, it is believed, will accomplish the alienation of the party of the nobles from King Behanzin.

Some light has been thrown upon the manner in which the Dahomeyans have armed themselves with modern weapons against Col. Dodd's expedition, by the Kotonou corre-spondent of the Paris Temps. The correspondent said he had positive proof that King Behanzin continued to obtain supplies of arms and ammunition from German firms established on the coast. This trade was carried on through the intermediary of the German colony at Togo. The war material was landed at Little Pope and transported thence along the Franco-German frontier to Chade, which place is within easy reach of Abomey. King Behanzin had but a small supply of arms and ammunition in April, most of his rifles being then old and practically useless. Since then, however, he had added to the two thousand rifles allowed him by treaty an almost equal number of Winches ters and Sniders. Two German ships, moreover, had recently brought him a large quantity of ammunition. This matter was the subject of a recent protest made in Berlin by the French Government.

CHOLERA NEXT YEAR.

A Warning Against Too Great Faith in the Apparent Security of the Winter.

London, Oct. 7 .- The Times in an article today on the prospect of a cholera epidemic next year, says: "We are already in October, and still the epidemic marches steadily westward. despite elaborate precaution and supposed sanitary perfection. Probably the general public does not gather a clear idea of what is happening from a glance at the telegrams ancouncing the occurrence of a few cases in Gredno and Odessa. These do not sound more important than the despatches announcing the same condition of affairs in Saratoff and Baku. All are somewhere in Russia, where cholers is an old story. Similarly the death of a few lightermen at Spandau, in Ger many, seems a comparative trifle, while tidings of cholera in a small way from a dozen places in Holland and Belgium were only to be expected. Even the invasion of Buda-pesth, the capital of Hungary, will not attract much attention while its effects are confined to their present moderate dimensions. All the foregoing will make little impression beside the news from Hamburg, Paris, St. Petersburg, and central and southern Russia that the discase is subsiding daily, yet they are of ominous import. They mean that cholera is doing just what it has always done formerlycreeping quietly onward and sewing the autumnal seeds in new ground over a wide area.
which will burst forth luxuriantly with the
advent of summer.
"It is a most mischievous delusion that after
September nothing more is to be feared for

advent of summer.

"It is a most mischlevous delusion that after September nothing more is to be feared for individual towns and districts which have borne the brunt of a severe epidemic. Winter generally means delivery, but for the neignboring countries it means only the beginning of trouble. The recent cholera news from abroad means that seed is being sown over a wast area in central Europe, ready for the death harvest in 1863. The news from Grodno means that western Russia right up to the Frussian border and beyond is infected; the news from Gessa means that the seed is sown in the Black Sea littoral and the Danubian provinces; the news from Budapesth means that the isolation of Galicia was an utter faiture, and that Austria and Hungary are involved, while the news from Spandau means that the waterways from Berlin to the river Oder are infected. Scattered cases of the disease in the Netherlands tell the same tale. If precedent is of any value all those districts, and also Foland and France, will break out into a blaze in 1863. Cholera will knock at many doors, and wos bettied if there is a crack anywhere.

"Berlin has very dubious water and can

anywhere.

Berlin has very dubious water and can hardly hope to escape serious trouble. Cholhardly hope to escape serious trouble. hardly hone to escape serious trouble. Cholera is almost certain to be brought to England again this autumn, and is quite certain to be brought here in 1833, probably both from the east and west imeaning the Baitle and Mediterranean. We may be able to exclude the disease, as we have done since 1828, That is our best chance, for once it obtains a footing we will not find ourselves in a much better position than our neighbors. London in particular has escaped more through good luck than good management."

HAMBURG, Oct. 7.—There were twenty-four fresh cases of cholera and six deaths to-day. The burials numbered 121, or 36 more than the daily average in ordinary times. In the hospitals 754 patients are under treatment. BUDA PERHLOCK. 7.—Fifty-seven fresh cases of cholera and twenty-one deaths were reported yesterday. The disease is spreading rapidly, and the people are becoming panicky. The exodus of the leisure class is increasing.

IRREATENS TO CONTEST THE WILL, The Downger Buchess of Sutherland Angry Over Her Excission from Tittensor House.

London, Oct. 7 .- A bitter contest over part of the estate of the late Duke of Sutherland has been begun between the present Duke and his stepmother, formerly Mrs. Blair. The son is known to have resented from the first his father's union with the widow, and he refused to recognize her. His father ejected him. at her request, from Tittensor House, near Trentham, in her favor. She took possession at once, dismissed all the old servants, and at once, dismissed all the old servants, and maintained the reorganized establishment until the old Duke's death. The stepson then select Tittensor House in her absence, replaced her new servants with the old once, and gave a caretaker charge of the estate. When the downer luckess returned on Wednesday the caretaker relused to let her enter. She made a scennat the door, but the caretaker remained firm and she left, declaring that she would contest her husband's will. She save that her husband repeatedly told her that he wished her to retain Tittensor House.

The Funeral of Bennn.

Panis. Oct. 7.-The funeral of Ernest Renan to-day was of an imposing character. The ceremonies began at the College of France in the presence of a distinguished assemblage The Republican Guard was drawn up in the courtyard. At 10 A. M., its band played a funcral march. After culogistic addresses had been delivered by M. Bourgeois. Minister of Instruction, and other prominent men, the cossin was placed in the hearse. The casket was completely hidden by flowers an iwreaths. At 15 minutes after 11 octock the procession, leaded by a detachment of lancers, started for Montmartre. The corticge was a mile in length, and included people in all walks of life, prominent a nong them being numerous radical Deputies and Senators, ournalists and literary and professional calebrities. M. Floquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Le Royer, President of the Senators, ournalists and literary and professional calebrities. M. Floquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Le Royer, President of the Senators, ournalists and Admiral dervais. President Carbot was represented by Gen. Rorins. The Dute was lined by crowded of people.

When the funeral procession reached the narrow bridge leading to the entrance of the committed the bearse was unable to pass, so the coffin was taken out and carried with considerable difficulty to the valid. It is expected that the Chamber of Deputies will vote in layor of giving Renan's body a place in the Fantheon. Instruction, and other prominent men, the

Six Milled by an Explosion and Fire.

BERLIN, Get. 7 .- An explosion in the electrical works in the Licenstrasse, in Koenigs-berg, to-day, wrecked the building and set fire o the ruins. Several workmen were injured severely and two were killed outright. A tenement house next door caught fire and burned with such rapidity that twelve of the tenants had to save their lives by lumping from the third story windows. An old man named Telke and his three young grandchildren were burned to death. Of the twelve persons who jumped four broke legs or arms.

The Pennsylvanta Hallroad is the scenic route to the West. The autumn scenery

THE NORMANNIA'S BILL OF HEALTH. An Explanation Published in Hamburg by

HAMEURO, Oct. 7.-The American Consul blishes the following explanation about the bill of health of the Normannia as an answer

to the statement of the Senate:
"I beg to state that as a rule bills of health furnished by the Registrar of the Senate are presented for legalization at the American consulate on the same day. As the bill for the Normannia was presented for legalization on Aug. 25, I took this to be the date of the document and thus erred a day. I should have refused legalization in any case, whether the pass was dated the 24th or 25th of August. I hould not have brought the matter before the public if the attacks of a New York paper. THE Sux, of the 2d of September, had not forced me to defend my honor as an official and a man before the American press.

"CHAR. H. BURKE, "Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States."

TWO MONTHS FOR CHARLET MITCHELL

The Puglilat's Practice of Buying Of His Victims Avails Him Nothing This Time. LONDON, Oct. 7 .- Charles Mitchell, the pugllist, was convicted to-day on the charge of assaulting an old man named Savage, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment at hard labor. He took an appeal and was ad-

mitted to bail. On technical grounds, however, the magistrate refused to allow the admission to ball to go into effect before to-morrow. Meantime Mitchell will be kept in jail.
During his trial Mitchell was violently abusive. He called the detective who testified
against him a liar, and when he was accused
of repeated acts of rowdyism he shouted his
denials from the prisoners' dock. His lawyer
opposed the testimony given against Mitchell
by contending that Mitchell had abandoned
his old haunts, had stopped drinking, and
was trying to lead a reputable life. When
Mitchell was sentenced he became abusive,
but hn was ignored by the court, and was led
away still talking of his wrongs and his respectability.

but hn was ignored by the court, and was led away still talking of his wrongs and his respectability.

Mitchell has for years been the terror of certain districts where he has resided or caroused. Though frequently in the police courts on charges of assault, he has always hitherto managed to get off easily by bribing his victims not to prosecute and by the fact that he happened to be tried before complaisant magistrates. But he caught a Tartar in the person of Justice Vaughn. After he was remanded Mitchell, as usual, squared himself with the complainant against him, paying the old man Savage £50. He thus felt sure of escaping from the meshes of the law, and when he entered the dock to-day it was with a swaggering air of conditione. His bosom friends Pony Moore and the minstrel Cristy supported him. The party were in a gay mood until it dawned upon the puglist that Vaughn would not allow the complaint to be dismissed simply because the victim had heen silenced with money. Then the prisoner broke out with curses and abuse for sverybody concerned in the prosecution. After sentence had been pronounced the magistrate curtiy called out: "Remove that man," whereupon two stalwart warders fell upon Mitchell and, despite his wild struggles, carried him off without much difficulty to a ceil.

Houghton stood at the front of his box bewing and smiling.

Lord Houghton has increased his popularity not a little by refusing to receive from the Unionist Chamber of Commerce an address favoring the maintenance of the Union. He told the representatives of the Chamber that, owing to the allusions in the address to controversial matters of the highest political importance, he must refuse to accept or consider it.

Thinks American Pontes Would Have Done

LONDON, Oct. 7 .- Col. Cody. "Buffalo Bill," in an interview last evening, said that the Berlin-Vienna record could be lowered by Texan or Mexican ponies. In the Manchester match. he said twenty ponies covered ten miles in twenty minutes. He compared the work of the thoroughbreds with that of the pony exthe thoroughbreds with that of the pony express, which made an average of seventeen miles an hour. He himself had covered 322 miles on a pony, riding at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. In 1888 he had covered 350 miles in seventy hours. In 1862 Morgan's corps went 300 miles into Kentucky in eight days, taking with them their baggage, and the men were still fresh. Nate Salisbury, he said, had offered to back lifty cowboys with revolvers to dispose of 100 of the best of European cavairy. pean cavalry.

The New Agreement Between Chill and

LONDON, Oct. 7 .- A despatch from Santiago to the Times says that the new agreement between Chili and Peru settles the differences between Chill and the Peruvian corporation-According to the conditions the guano beds According to the conditions the guano beds coded to Peru by Chill in 1890 will be given to the corporation. The corporation will also get £500,000 451 per cent. Chillan bends in payment of the 86 per cent. given by the pro-tored of 1890 and an account of the guano sales since made. As to the money in the Bank of England, the protocol provides for ar-bitration. The new agreement will be laid before the Chilian Congress shortly.

An English Consul Converted to Islamism. LONDON, Oct. 7 .- Consul Webb has resigned his post in the Philippine Islands in consequence of his recent conversion to Islamism. This conversion, he says, is the result of long study of the Koran. He wishes to devote the rest of his life to the teaching of Mohammed-anism among the English speaking people. He has writen to Budrudin Abdulla Kurin Bombay explaining the reason of his conversion and his plan for spreading the propaganda.

Notes of Foreign Happenings. Emperor William has confirmed the election of Dr. Zelle, Progressist, as Eurgomaster of

Hugo Loewy, the Berlin banker who was convicted of fraudulent practices, has been sentenced to a term of two and a half years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000 marks.

marks.

Stephanow, Nakachidze, and Reinstein, who were sentenced in Paris in the summer of 1800 to three years' imprisonment and 200 france fine each for having made bombs for their Nihilist colleagues in Russia, were released yesterday.

Special Envoy W. H. Curtis and Minister Snowden presented the official invitation to the royal family of Spain on Thursday to go to Chicago to assist in the opening of the World's Fair. The Duke of Veragua has recovered from his illness and will accept the invitation. At a meeting of the Budget Committee in At a meeting of the Budget Committee in Paris on Thursday Deputy Plencarre said that the revenue returns for September were 200.-000 franca less than the estimates, and 270.-000 less than in September, 1841. This falling off was due partly to the new tariff and partly to the cholers.

to the cholers.

At a meeting of the members of Spurgeon's Tabernacle yesterday it was decided to compromise the conflict between the Thomas Spurgeon and the Fierson factions. Dr. Fierson will occupy the pulpit until June, and Thomas Spurgeon will succeed him for an equal period. The selection of a permanent pastor has been postponed indefinitely.

Thirteen solended fast trains every day for Buffalo via New York Central -445.

THE DELAWARE PENINSULA.

ITS HARDY FISHERMEN, THEIR WAYS, AND QUAER SAILING RIGH.

Cathoats and Larger Sloop-rigged Craft—
The Regatta—"All Passengers Overboard to Lighten Ship !"-Chesapenke
Bug Eyes and Chincolengue Batenux, The needs of many adventurous, bardy, pleasuring loving fishermen and oystermon of the Delaware Peninsula have brought about a nice adaptation of small craft to the exigencies of water, weather, and business. The three great cystering and fishing regions are Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay, and Chincoteague Bound. The conditions are very different in each from those in the other, and there are marked differences in the craft employed by the sailormen of the respective regions. Delaware Bay fishermen, who busy themselves with shad, oysters, and sturgeon, usually stick to some sort of sloop rig. The cat rig is com-mon enough, just as it is in the waters of Long Island Sound, but many Delaware Bay fisher-Island Sound, but many Delaware Bay fishermen, especially those living at Wilmington and salling far down the bay for fish, are fond of carrying a bowsprit with one or more jins and even a ton-ail. The boats of the Delaware Bay fishermen are light, strong, and quick. They are usually provided with a centreboard, and to the eyes of a landsman they look overcrowded with canvas. As a matter of fact they are made thus partly with a view to getting fish to mar-



when he selved th dock today it was when he selved the dock today it was boson triends four ploops and the minested through the party were in a common triends four ploops and the minested through the complaint to be dismissed into a complaint to the dismissed into a complaint to be dismissed into a complaint to the dismissed into a construction of the complaint to the dismissed into a complaint to the complaint to the dismissed into a complaint to the complaint to the dismissed into a complaint to the complaint to the dismissed into a complaint to the complaint to the dismissed into a com A LEG OF MUTTON SAIL.

hanna nearly to Cape Henry. Many of the bug eyes are of considerable size. They make excellent speed with a single sall, and are probably as safe as any boat in the world.

The Chinecteague boat in the world.

The chinecteague boat in a bateau with a centreboard and carrying commonly a slight modification of the double leg o' mutton rig. One sail is usually a true triangle and sprited by means of a loop of rope instead of a block. As the waters about Chinecteague are should



the flat-bottom craft is a necessity, and even the large schooners trading to the island are flat bottomed and previded with centreboards. If there is a safer boat than the Chesapeake bug eye it is the Chincoteague bateau. Every lad arout 10 years of age at Chincoteague is a skilled sailor, and the careless certainty with which old sailormen manage their craft is a matter of astonishment to landsmen. With both sails set a Chincoteague sailorman will tie up his main sheet and manage the other sail with the hand at the heim. These boats venture out upon the ocean and are used the year round in oystering and fishing. They are probably less swift than the belaware Bay sloop or the hesapeake bug eye. The men of these three regions differ nearly as much as their rigs. The simplest fellow of them all is the Chincoteaguer, an honest grave, kindly man bronzed with constant exposure, soft spoken, tacitum, and respectfully curlous as to the visitor from the owiside world. The Chesapeake fisherman and oysterman, especially in the lower part of the bay, is accustomed to warlike encounters with the oyster navies of Maryland and Virginia. He knows more of the world than the Chincoteaguer. The Delaware Bay fisherman often has another vecation, and sometimes is employed on the water, only in the short shad season. His knewledge of the world is nequired from contact with Wilmington. Chester, and Philadelphia, or with foreign ships touching at Lewes. There are few more cheerful or cosy sights than the cabins of the larger fishing loats in Delaware Bay, when the little craft have sought harbor for the night in some cove or creek. Every boat has a store of food and drink fiddle, lew's harp, or accordion furnishes instrumental music, and there is friendly exchange of greetings and visits from boat to boat as they lie huddled side by side beneath the stare.

A New Port lu Africa.

King Menelek of Abyssinia is talking of building a telegraph line from the new town of Duboutil at the western extremity of Tadjurah Bay to his chief town. Ankober, in Shoa. jurah Bay to his chief town. Ankober, in Shoa. This new town is forging ahead of the other French port. Obock, situated on the same hay about sixty miles to the northeast. Few maps yet give its name though over five hundred Arab trading vessels and a few French and English steamers visited it last year, and it is regarded already as the future great port on the northeastern coast of Africa. While the country along the coast in that region is for the most part arid and desert-like in aspect, the country around Ditboutil is vertaint and beautiful. Its climate also is very different from that of Obock, though the places are so near tog-ther. In the month of February, when it is very hot at Obock, the temperature at Ditboutil is pleasant and refreshing breezes constantly blow from the soa. CONNECTICUT'S COON CROP.

Author of "Common Sense in the Household."

Baking Powder

"I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the

Marion Harland

best manufactured and in the market."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.- The result of the new order as to the use of pilots in entering and leaving port will probably be that of increasing the resort to them. It is the simplest and tersest rule that could be devised, as it declares that "commanding officers will employ pilots whenever in their judgment such em-

he may take a risk that he ought not to take, and meet with an accident which a local pilot which are avoided. Very likely he would not have run that risk were the cost in case of a disaster to come out of his pocket; but with the tovernment to foot the bills, his mind would naturally dwell more on the question whether there was anything extraordinary in the case, and whether he could make his certificate that he did not consider himself justified in running without a pilot.

the case and whether he could make his certificate that he did not consider himself justified in running without a pilot.

The numerous cases of groundings and collisions that have occurred to our war vessels have been brought to the attention of Congress in former years. One plan suggested as a remedy was the formation of a corps of coast pilots for the navy, comprising perhaps twenty-live or thirty men, who should have the rank of warrant officers or mates. They would be taken from those familiar with steamboat work in harbors, and employed not only on vessels assigned to cruising duty along the coast, but to take shins out of harbor when newly put into commission or after repairs, in starting on long cruises. It is evident, however, that while such a corps might be useful in time of war, and was, in fact, employed during the civil war, the case would not be the same now. It would hardly pay the Government to keep pilots waiting for weeks or months for the appearance of a vessel from a foreign station. It would be still more absurd to send a pilot out on a vessel for a three years' cruises in order to have somehody to take her into the harbor on her return home.

The simpler solution is to employ the regular pilots whenever they are needed and to pay the fee as merchant vessels do. Four years ago Mr. it. Marshall, in an argument The simpler solution is to employ the regitar pilots whenever they are needed and to pay the fee as merchant vessels do. Four years ago Mr. it. C. Marshall, in an argument before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, cited a case in which a naval officer had paid for a State pilot rather than risk the vessel under his command without one; and he spoke of another instance in which the running ashore of a Government vessel cost more than would have paid all the pilotage fees for the navy during years. It is bardly probable, however, that instances of navy officers paying pilot fees from their own private funds are at all frequent. The true objection has been their liability to risk their ignorance of the local peculiarities of ports rather than go on the record as officers who aid not understand such navigation, or considered it specially difficult. The new rule will diminish this tendency, and possibly we may have somewhat smaller docking and repair expenses, if larger pilotage bills, as the result.

beld a novice boxing tournament in Wood's Hall, and provided a first-class show for 1,500 lovers of the

beid a novice boxing fournament in Wood's Hall, and provided a first-class show for 1,500 lovers of the manly art.

There were 120 entries in the four classes, and none of them had ever win a Bight. Before the sport had been in progress half an four the flooring of the 24 foot increase 10. Bushleid was referee and William Welsh, Nonpartee, A. C., and John Gijkin acted as hidges.

In the 100 points class 25 of the 40 intered weighed in The three propositions as Law binders.

In the 100 points class 25 of the 40 intered weighed in The three points as Law binders.

Police 4 spinn I saw Jack Madden of New York and the referee picked fatherboach as Law winner. The police did not intere a with the rest of the saw of a regions river and brought the apreciators to their rest.

Bix-year-old Lillie Harkara was hadly burned last night at oer home. 30 Jederson street, bife is in Guiverneur Hospital, and may dis.

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"Beneath the rule of men entirely great, the pen is Actie A Class, 130 Points—John Allen, Hoboken A, Special Class, 130 Points—John Allen, Hoboken A, C, gave up to George Bainer, Greenwich A, C, in the second round. Digk Newman, Nonpariel A, C, got eneigh in the first round and quit in favor of F, Lewis, Brooklyn.

When Baby was sink, we gave ber Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Casteria. When she became Miss, she clung te Casteria. When she had Children, she gave them Casterio

The Most Plentiful Known for Years, and

Ansonia, Oct. 8.- The coon crop this fall is the largest and best in several years. One year ago a peculiar malady seemed to affect these animals up through the Housatonie Valley. They would fall from the trees, and their hind legs seemed to be paralyzed. This fall the wily animals are plentiful, active, and unusually fat. James Torrance and Walter Holmes went up to Zoar Bridge the other night and killed the largest coon known in the valley in years. It weighed twenty-eight pounds. The next largest one killed so far this season was the one shot by Capt. John Brainard over in Haddam last week. It weighed a little over twenty-five pounds and was as fat as a prize pig at a county fair. secretary Goodrich of the Hartford Transportation Company treated his friends to a coon supper at which this animal figured as the distinctive viand.

Enbraim Brooks of Great Neck killed what he thinks were twin coons last week. It was late at night when he hoard a great noise out in his hencoop. He investigated matters with a heavy club, and returned to the house with a keavy club, and returned to the house with a keavy club, and returned to the house with a keavy club, and returned to the house with a tweive-pound coon as a trophy. He had just retired when the noise was resumed. Slipping on his trousers he grabbed the same club and started out again. He was as successful as on the first expedition, killing another fat coon. Each weighed an exact tweive pounds and they looked precisely alike, which leads Liphraim to think they were twins.

The tweive-year-old sons of William Mather and Arthur Flower went out into the woods near Windsor Locks Saturday afterneon. They were hunting for squirrels when they saw four coons asleep in a tree. At first they did not dare disturb them, because they never saw coons before and took them for panther cubs. Finally they plucked up courage, and both fired a load of shot into them at the same instant. The four coons dropped to the ground, and each boy shouldering two of them, marched groudly into Windsor Locks, the envy of every other boy and some of the old hunters as well. Secretary Goodrich of the Hartford Trans-

Manager Hanley's Smart Rossiers.

When Manager Mart Hanley of Harrigan's returned from Europe recently his face showed that the trip had done him a world of good. It was chubby, ruddy, and shining with health and good nature. Within the past week or two, though, a change has come over it, and now he looks haggard and careworn. Yesterday he rendered his account of the change. He had brought back with him sev-

running ashore of a tovernment vessel cost more than would have paid all the pilotage fees for the navy during years. It is hardly probable, however, that instances of navy officers paying pilot fees from their own private funds are at all frequent. The true objection has been their liability to risk their ignorance of the local peculiarities of ports rather than go on the record no officers who did not understand such navigation, or considered it specially difficult. The new rule will diminish this tendency, and possibly we may have somewhat smaller docking and repair expenses, if larger pilotage bills, as the rosult.

Hesuits of the Bee Hive A. C. Howing.

The Bee Hive Athletic lub of Jersey City isst might beld a novice boxing tournament in Wood's Hall, and eral of the game cocks of Killarney, intending

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

excel the pen if he uses a Remington Typewriter. So many are learning this fact daily that it is difficult to turn the machines out fast enough to supply the demand.

A CORPORATION WITH SOUL

THE HELPS TO THRIFT THE CARNEGIE COMPANY GIVES ITS MEN.

It Pays Them High Interest on Their Savings, Lends Them Money at Low Rate with Which to Make Homes and Guards Their Interests Unwearlodly-Its Magazaimity Toward the Strikers.

When any one of the thousands of workers employed in the dozen great plants controlled by the Carnegie Company desires to save something out of his earnings against possible reverses in the future the company steps in, pats him on the back, tells him he is doing the right thing, and proceeds to help him along in a practical manner. One cannot spend an hour in any of the towns where the Carnegie plants are located without hearing a good deal about the way in which the men are assisted in this respect by the company. A remarkably large proportion of the workers take advantage of the opportunity, and if they were thrown out of work to-morrow they would be able to live comfortably until other employment was gained. The result is that most Carnegie employees are independent fellows, looking every man square in the eye. and never skulking around corners to avoid creditors. Of course, there are many improvident ones who never save, but the proportion s smaller than among the same number of men elsewhere.

When the company first began to assist its employees, other employers expressed doubts of the wisdom of the plan. Their objections were entirely selfish, but were based upon

cold reasoning.
"You are building up giants who will turn upon you when they learn their strength," they "When laboring men possess comfor able homes and bank accounts, they will feel independent. They won't be ready to do what they are told, and if the prices of your product fall so that you have to reduce the wages, your men will rebel. They will be in a good posi-tion to strike, too, because they will be able to live all right for a time without wages."

There was another side to the problem. Workingmen who have homes to lose are less likely to be rash than those who have nothing. and the company decided that it would b wiser to be on the generous than the selfish side of the question, anyhow. The company has been engaged in its philanthropic work for some years now, and the results have been in its favor. While there have been some strikes which might not have endured so long but for the prosperity of the strikers, yet more strikes have been averted through the disinclination of the workers to put their savings in jeopardy.

The company has several ways of helping its men. It runs a savings bank for the em-ployees of each of its piants. No deposits are received from outsiders. It guarantees its depositors against loss and pays them six per cent, on their deposits, or two per cent, more than the most generous public banks. Besides, it reckons interest on deposits from the date of their receipt, instead, as is the case in all other banks, of paying interest only from specified dates; so that if a deposit is made one day after the regular Interest-reckoning day no interest is credited to it until the next day for reckoning interest. At one plant alone the Edgar Thompson Steel Works the company has over \$200,000 of its employees' sav-

purchased and where located: from whom purchased; date of deed and when recorded; purchase money raid on same; amount still unpaid; nature and character of buildings on same or to be built thereon; amount of loan; how and amount to be paid; to what purpose loan to be applied; amount of insurance; date; department.

The same form has a blank space for remarks by the general superintendent, who causes every application to be investigated. The title to the land is carefully searched, as much for the protection of the workman as for any other purpose. Care must naturally be taken before making a loan, as there are always some dishonest men among the thousands employed in each plant. If the superintendent is satisfied that the applicant is of good character, and that no third party will reap the benefit of the loan, he will signify his approval by attaching his signature to this certificate:

"Application presented at branch office on the will say of the control of the certificate:

"Application presented at branch office on this — day of — 1842 and annoyed for

reap the benefit of the loan, he will signify his approval by attaching his signature to this certificate:

"Application presented at branch office on this — day of —, 188.2, and approved for loan as stated, if, upon examination, the title be reported good."

One great advantage to the employee who borrows from the company is that the latter takes a fathorty interest in seeing that he is not imposed upon. His land, his house, and the prices he pays are all made the subject of careful investifiation by experts, and many a workman has been saved from the unmerciful clutches of real estate sharps, dishonest builders and contractors, through such investigation. Although, as has already been said, large amounts have been thus advanced, the company has never foreclosed a mortgage. Even at Homestead the company has shown the utmost leniency in this regard, and the men who selzed and tried to destroy the company is property have remained in their mortgaged homes unmolested by the company. If any abandoned their homes it was not because the company had forced them out in any way. Yet the strikers themselves admit that many who owned homes on which the company held mortgages were behind in their payments.

When a faithful employee wishes to leave for good reason, and has a mortgage reating on his house, the company helps him to dispose of it to advantage, sometimes going so far as to purchase his interest at a fair figure, when no other purchaser is found. In Homestead and Braddock, which the reporter visited and which contained between them at that time, about 7,000 Carnegie employees, miles of streets were lined with pretty homes which the company had assisted the men to build. Many of the houses were surrounded by pretty gardens, and looked as though they might be the houses of which the company and very few were without some ornamentation.

SPARKS FROM THE IELEGRAPH.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

A slight earthquake was felt at list springs, S. D., on Wednesday eventing. The War Department has decided to abandon Fort Duchesne, I iah and to transfer the two troops of cav-ary there to bort logan, Col. and an order to this ef-iset has been issued. iect has been issued.

At the continuation of the 250th anniversary exercises vesterday of the settlement of Woburn Mass, accretary of bate Foster represented the President and delivered a speech in his alwad. The steamer Butcher Bey ran on a snag in the Cook Biver in Oregon on Thursday and sank. The passen-gers and or w narrowly escaped with their lives. Among the passengers was Elijah Smith, a capitalist, of Boaton.

of Boston.

The contract for the new revenue marine cutter William Windom was yesterday awarded by Secretary Foster to the fews from Works of Dubuque, is, at their hid of \$10.50). The new cutter will be of \$400 tons displacement and 170 feet long. The body of an unknown man was found floating in the harbor at hisflato yesterday. A knife wound, nar-row and clean cut, was tound just believe the right innu-tion and clean cut, was the found just of the right innu-tion of the control of the control of the con-tined of everything they contained. There is no clue to the juan's algarity. TRUE ENOUGH.

It Exactly Describes Just How You Feel.



are! Why, the sudden shrill singing of a bird, the barking of a dog, or the slightest unusual sound sets your nerves quivering and you feel as if you would fly all to pieces! Or are you worse off still, and have attacks of nervous

weakness, faint feelings, with sense of extreme weariness, exhaustion, and prostration? Possibly your heart palpitates, your limbs tremble, and you feel a sinking, with sense of anxiety or foreboding. Your nerves are weak and unstrung. That is why you do not sleep well nights, why you wake mornings feeling so tired and dragged out, why you have no appetite for breakfast, and why you feel so listless and

without energy and ambition.

Mrs. Amos V. Dell, who resides at 235 Hancock av., Jersey City Heights, N. J., felt ex-actly as you do. This is what she rays;

"I suffered from complete prostration and exhaustion of the nerves and physical system. I had womb disease territor, and leucorrhoss so had that I could hardly walk. I was tired and weak all the time, and hardly cared whether I lived or died.

"I took Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and now feel as it I had a



new lease of life. I no longer have that tired feeling, the leaverthora has stopped, and I do my work without getting tired.

"This wonderful medicine has done me more good than anything else I have ever taken. Why, I had only taken one dose on going to bed, and in the morning I woke up feeling like another woman; it seemed strange for me to know what it was to get up without feeling tired.

"I feel that I cannot praise Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy enough!"

Any sufferer who reads this and is not influenced to try this great remedy cannot desire very much to be cared. The medicine is purely vegetable and harmless, and sold by druggists, \$1.

It is the discovery and prescription of Dr.

It is the discovery and prescription of Dr. Greene, the successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic discases, whose office is at 35 West 14th st. New York, and who can be consuited free, personally or by letter. Call or write him about your case, or send for symptom blank to fill out, and a letter fully explaining your disease will be returned free.—1dc.

WILLIAMS ROPING FOR THE BEST. Their Football Team Made Up of Inexpe-

passed by the identification in 1889, for-bidding any person to vote in this State who was then, or had been previous to 1888, a member of the Morman Church, was invalid and arbitrary, and that only the ordinary registration oath, such as is admin-istered in other States, should be administered to persons who offered to register as voters. The decision will be instrumental in restoring to the rights of citizenship more than 2,000 men.

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Will get them for you and save them for you.

A Touch of the Finger Does It AlL We make 34 kinds of Cash and Autographic Registers.

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